

THE DODGE CITY TIMES.

DODGE CITY, SATURDAY, JULY 26.

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NICHOLAS B. BLAINE, Editor.

RAILROADS IN KANSAS.

A few weeks ago we sent a paragraph adrift, which found its way in many of the State newspapers and with some comments, on the proposed railroad to Dodge City. As a bit of advertising for Dodge City and Ford county it was not without some effect and purpose, drawing attention to probable contingencies, which develop as the wheel of progress moves steadily westward.

The general attention is directed to the progress of several lines of railroad which have Southwestern Kansas in the line of their march, in their onward move upon the rich mines of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. The progress of these lines is being daily heralded, and the snort of the iron horse will soon echo in the Arkansas Valley. St. Louis and Chicago are stimulating these grand enterprises, pushing them towards the grain, cattle and metals of the west.

Kansas City is looking with envious eyes upon these new movements and notes the probable extension of railroad lines from that city to meet the competition caused by St. Louis and Chicago. Upon this point the Kansas City Price Current says "The completion of the St. Louis, Kansas and Arizona railroad through Southwestern Kansas, will be the means of cheapening rates, and a more rapid development of the country, through which it passes, rather than a diverter of trade from Kansas City."

The St. Louis and San Francisco, the St. Louis, Kansas and Arizona, and the Leavenworth, Topeka and Dodge City Railroad, are above mere conjectures; but are in practical progress, winding through the fertile valleys of Kansas.

We haven't space to enumerate the building and the projected lines of railroad in Kansas; but we shall state that Kansas will soon be encompassed in a net-work of railroad lines, and the little giant city on the plains will be woven in this web of progress.

We congratulate the Atchison Champion on the position it takes regarding the future of Kansas, and which applies with greater force to prospects of this section. We have frequently alluded to the matter, but wish to add the remarks of our esteemed friend. It says the rapid development of Colorado's rich mines means a more rapid and substantial development of Kansas wheat and corn fields. The mineral wealth of Colorado's flinty hills will flow into Kansas, to pay for the products of our farms. The busy delivery among the mines of Colorado will be fed by Kansas. The day is coming, and is not far distant, when the wheat and corn and cattle and hogs of Kansas will all be shipped westward, to feed the millions who are toiling in the mines of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. This means a nearer market for our products, and consequently better prices for them. We now have two railway lines across the State to Colorado, and will have a third within a year. It is only six hundred miles to the mountains of Colorado from our eastern border, while it is more than twice that distance to the Atlantic coast. Now the prices of Kansas products are regulated by prices on the seaboard. When the mines of the West are fully developed, this will be changed. The supply and demand in the mining districts of the West will regulate prices, and Kansas will be the source of supply nearest to the mines.

J. K. Greer, one of Barton county's successful sheep growers, says the Great Bend Tribune, recently took 28 pounds of wool from one of his Merino bucks, and 22½ lbs from another. His sheep average well, and he believes it is a better investment than raising wheat even with a good crop every year. The Tribune learns from Mr. Greer that wool is higher now than it has been for several years.

The Animal Poison of the Far West—"Loco," or "Crazy Weed."

(From the American Agriculturist.)

For several years there have been vague reports concerning the poisoning of domestic animals by some plant or plants in the far West, but we had been unable to learn anything positive concerning it. When Dr. Gray started last year with Sir Joseph D. Hooker to explore portions of the Rocky Mountains and California, we directed his attention to these reports, and asked him to endeavor to ascertain something definite concerning the trouble and the plant causing it, but his journey was made too late in the season for him to learn much concerning it. Since then letters and specimens have come from those having a personal knowledge of the injury to animals; these were placed in Dr. Gray's hands, who in the following article sums up the present botanical knowledge on the subject:

"The papers for several years have abounded with accounts of a deadly Rattleweed, and of the havoc it makes of sheep and goats, as well as other cattle, in the southern parts of California. The following are examples of the letters we receive in respect to this notorious cattle-poisoner of Colorado. Early in May specimens of the plant came through the kindness of a friend from a drug firm in Hutchinson, Kas., who wrote:

"We send a sample of a plant called by Mexicans and Spaniards Loco, and by our stock dealers Madweed, Crazy Plant, etc. It is death to cattle, sheep, and horses, and seems to be known only in a strip of country from Indian Nation, westward to California. The peculiar influence on stock is manifested by making them 'crazy.' They have dullness of vision, thirst, dizziness, and finally coma and death. Some of our stock dealers have lost as many as ten horses this spring from its effects."

"In the following June, specimens were sent to the editor of the American Agriculturist, by F. T. Brooke, Esq., of Huerfano county, Colo., who wrote:

"When eaten by stock it renders them perfectly crazy. It is called by the Mexicans Loco or Crazyweed. A few mouthfuls will not affect an animal, but he soon becomes attached to it as a man does to whiskey, and will eat nothing else. The animals eating it are affected differently; some become perfectly wild, refuse to be ridden or worked, while others become listless, stupid and unfit for anything. Some pine away and die; others live on year after year, but are utterly worthless, unless stabled and allowed nothing but hay and grain; under such treatment some recover entirely, but are apt to commence eating the weed again if turned out to graze."

"In order to obtain all the facts possible, the editor addressed to Mr. Brooke a series of questions, to which the following came in response, and will indicate the character of the questions:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the Loco is the plant that does the damage. I have seen horses eating this weed by the hour, without touching anything else, and these horses were affected as described in my first letter. Although there is great difference of opinion in regard to another weed that we have, which seems to be fatal to cattle only, all stockmen agree that Loco is the weed that affects our horses. There are very few mules in my immediate neighborhood, and I have never known any to be injured by it, but oxen and cows are affected the same as horses. But I do not think they eat it as readily as horses, for we have very few injured by it, whereas I have known of an entire herd of horses being injured more or less by it. We have no hogs, except what are kept up. I do not think sheep are injured by it. I don't know that they ever eat it; I have seen them in the midst of it, and could not see that any of it had been eaten. I do not think it affects the bowels or urine. I have heard (but won't vouch for the truth of it) that the brains of horses dying from eating the weed, is entirely destroyed. Hence a legend among some of the cow-boys, that it is a worm in the weed which finds its way from the stomach to the brain, which it eats up. I know of no cases where horses died immediately from eating it. I do not think, as a rule, that it is fatal. It is supposed to be equally active at all seasons, but I think horses acquire a taste for it in the spring; it is one of the first green things they can get, and they eat it in preference to the old grass. If kept up until the grass gets a good start, they scarcely ever touch the weed. I have never had any horses affected by it, as I feed hay and grain until June, and commence again when the first snow falls. Animals are injured by it, I think, regardless of color. Here, where I live, at the foot of the mountains, the plant is common everywhere. I have none in my pastures, having taken the precaution to dig it up, but I understand from others that when cut and dried with hay it is not injurious."

The dry weather during the early part of the season has made the insects unusually numerous this summer.

A correspondent of the Kansas City Price Current was in Dodge City last week, and contributed to that excellent journal the following: Now that the through drive from Texas is nearly all in, a correct estimate can be made for the drive of 1879, which as will be seen is much smaller than previous years. The herds which have already arrived number 167,750 head, while those on the way number 49,000. There are less than 15,000 now on this market for sale, and while prices do not range as high as last season, the market is more active and cattle are in better demand. Those that have been sold have been driven under contract north and west. But very few through cattle will be shipped this season. Yearlings range from \$8.00 to \$9.00, two year olds \$12.00 to \$12.50; three year olds \$14.50 and through beef steers \$16.50. Yearling and two year old heifers command about the same prices as steers, the drive in this class having been smaller than previous seasons, while there is an increased demand from the ranchmen for them.

Throughout the rural districts of the East, says the Atchison Champion, and among the people of moderate means in Eastern cities, Kansas is still, as it has been for years, a sort of Bacon, lighting up the future of their imagination. An intelligent citizen of Maine, of moderate fortune, said to us a few days ago that his ambition was to own and manage a stock farm in Kansas. And hundreds of thousand of industrious people, all over the East, look longingly for the arrival of the happy day when they can effect a sale of their modest possessions and start for Kansas.

DODGE HOUSE

Price \$2 per Day.

FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT

AND FOR TRANSIENT CUSTOM

EXCLUSIVELY.

First Class Livery, Feed and

SALE STABLE IN CONNECTION

with this house.

Cox & Boyd, Proprietors.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

S. GALLAND, Proprietor.

South Side of the Railroad,

DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

GOOD SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COM-

MERCIAL TRAVELERS.

No Liquor sold on the Premises.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

LIVERY STABLE ATTACHED.

CITY HOTEL,

W. J. MILLER, Proprietor.

DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

A New and First-Class House.

WITH GOOD AND COMFORTABLE BEDS.

No Saloon Attached to the Hotel.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,

Larned, Kansas, June 20, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: William Duffey (Declaratory Statement No. 246) for the West ½ Southwest ¼ of Section 10, Twp. 26, R. 25 west, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: W. B. Masterson and Geo. Sullivan, of Ford county.

C. A. MORRIS, Register.

STOCK BRANDS.



HORSE BRAND same on left shoulder & hip.

WRIGHT,

BEVERLEY

& CO.

DEALERS IN

All Kinds of Outfitting Goods,

AMMUNITION.

Groceries, Provisions

Etc., Etc.,

DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

THE POPULAR

Furnishing House!

JAMES E. CURLETT,

DODGE CITY, KANSAS,

LADIES' AND GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS!

UNDERWEAR,

HOSIERY,

YANKEE NOTIONS.

AGENT FOR THE

Victor Sewing Machine.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FILLED.

MARSH & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

HATS AND CAPS, NOTIONS,

BLANKETS, DRESS GOODS, UNDER-

WEAR, SHIRTS,

SHEETINGS, Bleached and Unbleached.

LADIES' AND GENTS' WEAR, all kinds.

FURS AND GLOVES.

A large stock of

PRINTS AND MUSLINS.

A full stock of Fancy and Staple

GROCERIES.

Also, FLOUR AND FEED.

A few doors West of Postoffice,

DODGE CITY, KAN.

MEAT MARKET.

CHARLES S. HUNGERFORD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Fresh and Salt Meats,

SAUSAGES ETC.

Beef Shipped to all parts of the county in quantities to suit the purchaser.

Will sell more meat for One Dollar than any man in Ford county.